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Volume XIX

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

CASTLE GA RDEN-M. JULIJEN'S CONCRETS.

BROADWAY TREATRE. Broadway-THE ROBBERS-BOWERS THEATER BOWERY-SALVATOR ROSA-THE

NIBLOSS, Broadway Joeko-Madina.

NATIG SAL THEATRE. Chatham street. THE MILLER'S WALL ACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-THE MERCHANT

AMBH ICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-THE FAIRY LIGHT CHRIC TY'S AWERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 473 Broad

WOODS | MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway, ETHIOPIAN BUCKLE '7'S OPERA HOUSE, AND Broadway-Buck

ST. NICH | LAS EXHIBITION BOOK -- CONFLAGRATION

WHOLE W ORLD, 577 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon and JONESS P ANTISCOPE APOLLO ROOMS.

New York, Priday, May 26, 1934.

## The News. PASS, AGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

After a long and tedious session the Senate ye terday passed the Nebraska bill as it came from the House, by a vot 2 of thirty-five to thirteen, and that measure now m erely awaits the signature of the President to become the law of the land. The Senators came up to work, and plumply voted down every proposition to amend. Indeed, it was the only course that ce uld be pursued. The piquant de ate, which comme uced between the Southern which Senators on Wedner day continued, and the crimina tions and recriminat ions became so flerce and furi ous that the interver ition of the Sergeant at-Arms came necessary. But this is only another indi cation of the impereding dissolution of all the old worm caten political parties of the country. Let

In the House a bill was introduced relative to the Port Office, proposing, among other things, to abo son the franking privile ge. The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was further postponed, and she Deficiency bill taken up. The Senate amendment in creasing the sawary of the special mail agent of the Post Office De variment in California, was opposed y Mike Walsh, and finally non-concurred in. The position of the Senate concerning the public printing created & warm debate, which was very generally participated in. It is believed that all the Senate amendments will be rejected.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS. A revolutionary outbreak, having for its object the overthrow of the existing government, has, we learn by our last advices, taken place in the repub Be of Nicaragua, the principal leaders being Seno Cestellan and a number of others who were exiled in November last for political intrigues. They arrived from Honduras at the head of a strong force, and after taking possession of Realijo and Chinan-daga, were about to march upon Leon, and from thence to the capitol. Castellon, who is regarded a the leader of the revolutionary movement, is said to be a man of great abilities, and entertains the most enlarged and liberal views of policy towards this country. Should he succeed, as is more than properce with Nicaragua, and particularly on that of the United States. Camorro, who is the ruling President, is, on the contrary, opposed to admitting foreigners to any privileges, and above all, adverse to our citizens. He is the inveterate enemy of everything that looks like reform, and in this respect he may be said to be a true reflection of the

haracter of the people. From San Juan we learn the details of a seriou outrage which was committed on the person of the Hon. Solon Borland, our Minister, for interfering to prevent the arrest of Captain F. T. Smith, an American citizen, on a warrant from the Mayor of Grey-town. Mr. Borland was not only threatened with personal violence, but a meeting of the people of the wn was held at the station house—the Mayor pre siding-at which it was agreed to arrest him. A body of men, armed with muskets, and consisting partly of the regular police, headed by a Jamaica negro, proceeded to the house of Mr. Fabius, where Mr. Borland happened to be, to carry out this object. Whilst Mr. Borland was remonstrating with them, and representing to them the serious consequences to which they exposed themselves, the Mayor came up and denied that he had authorised the proceeding This shifting of the responsibility from his own der of the party; but before the crowd departed fragments of a glass bottle were thrown at Mr Borland, inflicting a slight wound on his face These outrages were repeated during the night, and a gun was fired at a boat containing three American gentlemen, who came to consult with Mr. Borland as to the steps necessary to be taken. In cons quence of these violent and lawless proceedings on the part of the people of San Juan, the services of a body of fifty men were engaged to afford the ne cessary protection to the persons and property of our citizens until our government was informed of the existing state of affairs. Mr. Borland is now in New York, and is about to lay a statement of the facts before the President.

The city of San Salvador was totally destroyed by an earthquake on the night of Easter Sunday. Upwards of two hundred lives and more than four millions of property were destroyed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM JAMAICA. Our files of Kingston papers are to the 12th inst. The letter of our own correspondent, written on the same day, contains all the news items which are of importance. It would appear that the people of Port Royal, with the inhabitants at large of the island, had been most agreeably surprised by the arrival of a squadron of French war ships in the harbor. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited on Rear-Admiral Viscomte Duquesne, baying command, on board the flag ship L'Iphigene. for the purpose of presenting an address. The deputation was very courteously received by the Admi ral and the officers of his squadron, when Mr. Law sence, President of the Chamber, read an address He Excellency the Governor had further prorogued the Legislature to the 2d of June. In accordance with a wish previously expressed, Sir Henry Barkly, the Go vernor, visited the Baptist Chapel, accompanied by his Military Secretary.

NEWS FROM BOLIVAR.

Capt. Go odwin, of the schooner Sullivan, arrived last night from Ciudad Bolivar 10th inst., reports that or the 15th Apr. 1 the city of Neutreas was visited by a conflagration, the largest ever known in that coun try, which destroy ed the entire city, together with much valuable produce. It was thought many lives bad been lost. Hides were very scarce at Bolivarand but few in market

THE BATTLE OF ACAPULCO.

in another part of to-day's paper we give the de-tails of the battle of Acapulee. The victory of Al-varez over Santa Anna, if accounts he true, is a very decisive one. The loss of the defeated part," is immense. Santa Anna, with but a remnant of his

that have heretofore characterized Mexican warfare have been committed in this instance. The revolutionists seem an mated with the greatest enth and the rebellion is 'ast rising in'o importance. Already a programme of a new government is announced, with Cevallos at its head. We have commented in an editorial article upon this subject at length, to which we invite attention.

THE NEW ! FROM EUROPE. The steamship America arrived a Boston be tween seven and eight o'clock last night. Under the telegraphic head may be found additional news from Europe. The Balt c fleet had been reinforced by two British and eleven French ships of war. ne English steamers had fired into Sebastopo but the invitation to comilat was not accepted. A few vessels only would remain at that point. There is nothing authentic from the Danube, but it is stated that a Russian corps of seventy thousa would be posted on the frontiers of Bukowina and Transvivania. This would compel Austria to make an immediate choice between the belligerents Already the attention of the British Parliament has been called to the enormous expense of the war, the item of transportation reaching three million pounds sterling. Fifty thou-sand French troops are being organized at St. Omer, destined for Finland, to to operate with Swedes, and the expense of their conveyance is to be defrayed by England. A strong force of French troops are detailed to occupy Greece in the event o King Otho continuing to aid Russia. The block ade of Greece by the allies is officially an nounced. The insurgents had been beaten at every point. Affairs in Prussia appear to be in great con fusion. Dissensions between the King and the Prince of Prussia relative to the war are rumored at Berlin. The Czar's answer to the plans of pacification had been received, and stated in substance the present time was unpropitious. Advices from Hong Kong to the 25th March state that the imperial forces had been defeated.

The America's news exercised but little influen on breadstuffs, except on better qualities of commo State flour wanted for the East, and which sold about 64 cents per barrel advance. Wheat was also firm, with sales of Southern white at \$2 15, and of free Canada white at \$2 30. Good Indian corn for shipping ranged chiefly at 72c. a 73c.; and a handsome parcel of Western high mixed brough about 75 cents. Cotton was dull, with light sales.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. Ar exciting case was brought before Justic Welsh yesterday, in which a storekeeper in the Bowery complains of being entrapped into a pecu liar pesition by a married woman, whose bus discovered them together. He was then violently assaulted, bound hand and foot with a bedcord, and kept in that way for several hours, until he effected a compromise, by giving a gold watch and chain \$20 in money, and a diamond breastpin. It is a curious state of affairs. A full account of the case will be found under the police intelligence.

Andrew Williams, convicted of the murder of his wife by administering poison, was yesterday senteneed by Judge Roosevelt to be hung on the 14th of July next.

Aaron Jackson's trial for the murder of Francis Johnston-both negroes-resulted in a verdict o manslanghter in the second degree; and straight way the Court sentenced the culprit to seven year hard labor in the State prison.

The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, and the Northern Light, from San Juan, bringing the mails passengers, and gold dust from California, arrived at this port pesterday. The steamship North Star arrived the day previous. By these three vessels more than two thousand returned Californians and the immense amount of \$2,669,555 in gold has poured into this city.

From Bermuda we have files of the Royal Gazett dated to the 9th inst., but the papers contain no

The committee on slavery memorials appointed by the Presbyterian Assembly now in session at Philadelphia yesterday unanimously reported against taking any action in the matter, and the Assembly adopted the report by acclamation. In example well worthy of imitation by other denominations, and which we hope to see followed gene

From British Guiana we have received files of Georgetown (Demarara) papers to the 4th inst. Tuey do not contain any matter of importance.

There is a fugitive slave case pending in Bos One Andrew Burns is claimed as the property of Col. C. F. Suttle, of Alexandria, Va., from whom he absconded on the 24th of March last. Burns is said to have consented to return with his master. So far the proceedings have been conducted without the

## Our Foreign Policy-Secret Mission to St. Domingo-Another Brilliant Administration Scheme.

We republish this morning, from that active abolition organ of the administration branch of the New York democratic party the Evening Post, an article disclosing another brilliant scheme in the foreign policy of President Pierce. The substance of this disclosure amounts to this—that the administration have sent down a secret commissioner to St. Domingo, (the re publican end of the island of Hayti,) to sound the officials of that country upon the policy of annexation to the United States-that the object of this enterprise is to secure that island to the South as another slaveholding State and that the resolution lately offered by Mr. Douglas in the Senate, at Washington, proposing an inquiry "into the expediency of recognizing the independence of the republic of Do minica, and the opening of diplomatic intercourse with the same," is an authorized move ment in support of the aforesaid secret mission

to St. Domingo. We are also informed that a certain lady of this city-Mrs. Cazneau, formerly Mrs. Storms well known as a highly talented and intellectu al person, and as an active and efficient pioneer in the cause of "manifest destiny"—is the special commissioner in question, though she holds the appointment in the name of her hus band. It is further stated that, her husband being in Texas at the time, his commission was sent to Mrs. Cazneau, in New York, who forth with posted off to St. Domingo, sending word to him that he should join her there, which it appears he did, some six weeks or two months after her arrival. And as the Post may possibly not circulate as far off as the island of Hayti. we give the article of our cotemporary in full. for the especial information of the parties most immediately concerned. We are apprised that General Cazneau is a man of standing, respectability, and influence in Texas; and we doubt not that upon being informed of this unprovoked and unwarranted assault upon his own character, as well as upon that of the lady so brutally assailed, he will promptly demand a reparation for the outrage. With this explanation upon this point, we proceed to a brief consideration of the mair question—the object of this St. Domingo mission as an experiment in the foreign policy of our present imbecile administration.

Since the mission of Mr. Hogan to St. Domingo, which occurred during the administration of John Tyler, under the auspices of Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, we have kept our readers pretty well informed of the diplomacy of our government in that quarter, as in all other quarters of the world. The immediforces, fled before the victors. The same atrocitics ate purposes of Mr. Hogan's mission to St. Do-

mingo, and of Mr. Walsh's to Faustin Soulouque, whose empire is at the other end of the island, and of all other missions to the Spanish republic and the negro despotism, were for the preservation of the independence of the repub lic against the grasping designs of Soulouque. Mr. Calhoun foresaw that should the entire island of Hayti fall into the poss ssion of the black Emperer, it would be very a to form the nucleus for the progressive reduction of all the West India islands into a free negro con federation. He also believed that if the little Dominican republic should be sustained for awhile under our recognition of its independence, it might soon become strong enough no only to maintain itself, but to overthrow Soulouque or his successor, and to incorporate his dominions into the republic. This would be the destruction of the nest egg for the Africanization of the West Indies; and hence the preservation and strengthening of Dominica, in every legitimate way, was always a prominent feature of the West India policy of Mr. Cal-

We have no doubt that certain official or semi-official visiters to Dominica within the last eight or ten years, may have had more extensive objects in view than those contemplat ed by Mr. Calhoun, or Mr. Polk, or Mr. Fillmore. As late as two years ago, it was reported here among certain circles, that a design was on foot, headed by a distinguished gentleman intimately connected, at one time, with the administration of Gen. Jackson, to Americanize the republic of Dominica by the introduction of an armed colony of American settlers, each of whom was to have a free farm as an induce ment to enlist in the project permanently. The colony established, and Dominica under American control, Soulouque's empire was to be overrun and annexed to the republic, and his black subjects were to be appropriated as slaves by the conquerors. Nor was this all: A navy was next to be fitted up in the ports of the island, and, with the acquisition of sufficien supplies and reinforcements of flibustero from the United States, a descent, on some fin morning, was to be made upon the Island of Cuba. The ultimatum of the programme was nothing less than the annexation of Hayti and Cuba as slave States to our glorious Union Jamaica, and the remaining smaller islands of the Gulf, could bide their time.

Now it may be that this special embassy of Gen. Cazneau and Mrs. Cazneau to St. Do mingo at this time, may cover a considerable portion, if not all, of the programme recited. But whatever this confidential mission may be, we may rest perfectly satisfied that it will end in a fizzle, like everything else in our foreign policy which this administration has attempted or is likely to attempt. Its entire schedule of foreign negotiations has been but a series of miserable blunders or failures.

We have never had an administration altogether so feeble and contemptible, especially upon our foreign affairs, as this pie-bald free soil coalition administration of Gen. Pierce It was driver into the Gadsden treaty by Jefferson Davis and a gang of outside speculators bungering for the spoil; and now, while the envoy of our Cabinet is after Santa Anna in one direction. Alvarez is in hot pursuit of him in another. The chances are decidedly that Alvarez will meet and bring his man to a set tlement before Gen. Gadsen, and this will most likely quash the Gadsden treaty. Great things were promised and expected in relation t Central America: but Major Porland's treate recognizing the independence of Nicaragua and repudiating the Mosquito-kingdom. ha-been refused even a reading in Capinet Council. and he has, in consequence, returned home in disgust. He did not understand the policy of the administration, which is limited to pro mises, and threats, and blustering upon everyhing except the spoils. They were appropriated fast enough, and to the perfect satisfaction of the free soilers.

After what we have seen, does anybody, or can anybody, expect anything from the terrible dusterings and threatenings of the Cabinet The report of a special envoy to Spain to cool down the ardor of Soulé, admonishes us of another farce. We may get something upon the fishery question; but it will be due to the kindly regard for the weakness of our administration by the other side, and not from the firmness or sagacity of Marcy. We may get something in the way of commercial reciprocities with the British northern provinces but, if we do, it must come from Congress, for that subject has been tried, and is beyond the grasp of Gen. Pierce and his ministry. In act, we have neither any right nor any reason o expect anything upon our foreign relations from this administration. It has no foreign policy; it has no courage, no capacity, no purpose, and no system upon anything, except upon the spoils; and its spoils system may be udged from its fruits.

The time is favorable-circumstances are favorable-the dispositions and inclinations of our neighbors are favorable for the most important achievements in behalf of the power, the prosperity, the glory, and the "manifest destiny" of the United States. But it is idle, it is absurd, to look for anything from the administration. It devolves upon Congress to assume the initiative in our foreign affairs, touching Cuba, Mexico, Central America, Hayti, Dominica, and Canadian reciprocities. Not have we much faith in the so called "old fogies' of Congress. They are slow-very slow-be hind the spirit of the age. It is to such young and courageous statesmen as Douglas, and his active associates of both houses, in the passage of the Nebraska bill, that we must look for action in a bold, firm, fearless, and progressive foreign policy. The resolution of Douglas in relation to Dominica, if followed up in the right spirit by the Senate, may lead to imporant results. We can expect nothing from the intelligent woman sent by the old women of the Cabinet to St. Domingo. If Mrs. Cazneau shall attempt anything decisive, her work will be rejected by the administration.

But shall a crisis like this, so advantageou and so inviting to American diplomacy, upon a broad, enlarged, and comprehensive American policy-shall such opportunities as those which are now before us, be thrown away, from the shuffling indecision and incurable impotency of the administration? We hope not. Let the statesmen of Congress, particularly the young, active, and progressive statesmen of the two houses, take the work into their own hands, and make good the grand and independent position of these United States among the nations. The administration is resting upon the balance of the spoils. Let Congress tak up the question of the balance of power upon this con tinent, and settle it otherwise the occasion will . we sway in windy blustering.

The French Consul's Case at San Francisc The late arrivals from California bring us ex-

citing political new. The HERALD readers

have already been informed that the Mexican Consul, acting under secret instructions from his government, proceeded to enlist men for service in Sonora, upon border forays. For this misdemeanor he was arrested, tried and convicted in the United States District Court then sitting in San Francisco. The prosecution invited the French Consul, M. Dillon, (the same gentleman who created a disturban the Sandwich Islands some time since,) to tes tify as to his knowledge of the action of the Mexican Consul. The French Consul did not appear, and a second invitation was sent to im, with a like result. The United States Marshal then proceeded to the consular residence, and arrested M. Dillon. The Consul stated that he would go by another street, and meet the Marshal at the court room. The Marshal refused to allow him this privilege, and said that he intended to take him to th court room "dead or alive." M. Dillon accompanied the Marshal alive, and, returning from the court, he struck his flag, declining to act again as Consul for France until he received instructions from the Emperor. M Dillon being Sardinian Consul, transfer red the powers of the French consul ate to himself, and now uses the consul ate seal of Sardinia in transacting business which properly belongs to the French Consul He was arrested on the ground that every accused person has a right to compel the attend ance of such witnesses as he may deem important to his case; and as after the first invitation to M. Dillon the prosecution abandoned the matter, the defence took it up, and made affidavit that M. Dillon's evidence was important, the federal authorities had a right to compel M. Dillon to testify, or at least to use force to ensure his attendance. M. Dillon, however, holds that under existing treaties between France and the United States. his attendance could not be compelled, and that the federal authorities had only power to invite it. In this position he is maintained by the treaty referred to; the legal authorities have violated the treaty, and it will be the duty of our government to apologise for this violation.

M. Dillon is right legally, but wrong morally. The circumstantial evidence against him is very strong, and we have no doubt that he was cognizant of the attempt by the Mexican Consul to enlist the three thousand men for border forays in Sonora. The private instructions to the Mexican Consul instruct him to colist for this service Frenchmen and Germans, not Americans. The Mexican Consul did enlist Frenchmen and Germans—the Frenchmen and Germans would have proceeded to Sonora had not the ship Challenge been prevented from sailing by the Custom House officers, on the ground that she had infringed our law by carrying a greater number of passengers than ber ornage allows. Now, taking into consideration the piratical expedition of the Count Raousset de Boulbon and other French movements on the Pacific, is it any longer a matter of doubt that M. Dillon was fully informed of all these facts, as above stated, and that he was really particeps criminis with the Mexican

Consul in the enlistment of troops for Sonora? M. Dillon refused to testify in the matter That is another strong point against him. He was the representative of a nation with which we have the most friendly relations. He was invited to testify in a matter where the United States was a party concerned, and it was his and the United States—to comply with the re quest thus courteously made. His refusal, under the circumstances, goes to prove that he superintended or was cognizant of the enlistment of the three thousand Frenchmen and Germans, as a guard to his Serene Highness Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. By this act he made himself an accomplice in a secret conspiracy against the laws of the United States The people have, then, a right to demand that Marcy, while he tenders an apology for the violation of the treaty between the United States and France, shall also demand from the French government an explanation of the conduct of their representative at San Francisco M. Dillon's exequator should also be with-drawn, and if the French flag is again raised in San Francisco, it should not be allowed to

float over his residence.

The events of the last two years go to show that the French nation desires to obtain a footing upon the Pacific coast, and that Louis Napoleon watches with a jealous eye the growth and prosperity of the American possessions on that coast. Among the various instances of depredation committed under the shadow of the French flag, we may mention the seizure of the island of New Caledonia, in the South Pacific ocean; and the strong naval force which the French government maintains in those waters is a strong argument to prove that that nation is ready at any time to make the most of any political disturbances which may break out in any of the States.

In view of all these facts, it becomes the duty of Marcy, if he has settled all the vexed questions appertaining to breeches and decided upon the proper coats for all our representatives abroad, to call upon the Prench Minister for some definite information as to the policy of his government relative to the various ques tions which have arisen out of the unexampled growth and prosperity of our possessions on the Pacific coast. Marcy, for once, must endeavor to do something really beneficial to the country. France must not be allowed to obain a footing on the Pacific coast, and we must prevent the French government from making my further encroachments. If the policy of Louis Napoleon be correctly shadowed forth by he actions of his sworn representatives, the American government should take such steps as will prevent the accomplishment of his ends.

The subject is a highly important one, and the conduct of the French Consul gives our government an opportunity to settle it at once and forever.

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF 1854 .- Hardly year passes in which an eclipse is not visible from some quarter of the world, but an annular eclipse is of such rare occurrence that we may well regard its approach with more than ordi nary feelings of curiosity. Men of science heralded its advent many months ago, and the most minute preparations have been made at the various observatories, in anticipation of the event. According to the lunar tables of Damoiseau and Burckhardt, which will be found in another place, the eclipse will be annular in several of the principal cities of New England and New York, and in this city it will commence about a quarter past four, and end at half-past aix. It must not, however, be supposed that total darkness will prevail during its continu-

ance, as about one-twelfth part of the sun's disc will be visible at the time of its greatest obscuration. If the sky should be clouded, the light will be somewhat similar to that of early dawn, or twilight; but if, on the contrary there should be no clouds, there will be a comparatively trifling diminution in the light. In looking at the sun observers should be exceedingly careful to have their glasses so deeply colored as to protect their eyes from the effects of the solar light and heat. The tables which we have given, in connection with a full account of the eclipse, describe its path over this continent, and the illustrations which accompany it exhibit the appearance of the sun during its continuance.

Anna on the Eve of being Deposed. The embryo empire which the ambition of an incapable and presumptuous military leader had hoped to found amongst the republics of the West, and to the development of which our government has had the folly to lend a helping hand, threatens to be stifled in its birth, ere it has had time to fulfil any of the conditions of its conception. It presents to us the spectacle of vast designs rendered abortive, not only by mediocrity of political talent, but by poltroon ery of the most abject and humiliating kind. To what a depth of degradation must a nation have fallen to submit its neck to the yoke of a despotism that is frightened at its own shadow, and that takes to its heels at the first show of resistance!

at that eventful period which may be said to have inaugurated the decline of the Roman empire, when the bold usurpation of the success ful soldier was followed by the emasculation of profligate effeminacy, that can at all furnish a parallel to the incidents of Santa Anna's disgraceful flight from before Acapulco. Until we received the official documents, which will be found in another part of our paper, we were unwilling, for the honor of the noble profession to which he belongs, to give credence to the statement that, with an army of five thousand men at his back, he should have first endeavored to corrupt and then fled before the handful of men composing the garrison of the castle of San Diego. Such an act unparalleled cowardice could not be otherwise than followed by the wickedness of disappointed revenge. His retreat was marked by acts of the most barbarous cruelty, all the prisoners taken in the previous skirmish on the Coquillo road having been shot and left without burial, the houses on the road side burned, and the wives and daughters of the peasantry treat-

however, soon destined to meet with a severe retribution. The army had not proceeded farther than the Pozagallo river, on its way homewards, when Alvarez came up with it, and literally cut to pieces three parts of the force. So great was the slaughter that the waters of the river were dyed red with the blood of the killed and wounded. It does not clearly appear, from the last accounts that have reached us, whether the Dictator was with his army when it was attacked by Alvarez. In the statement which we published yesterday, it was asserted that he had quitted the main body of his troops and had taken a circuitous route to avoid the attack, which subsequently took place. Be this as it may, it appears that he has succeeded in reaching Chilpancingo in safety. Whether, after this shameful rout, he will be permitted to continue nis journey to the expital wishout interruption.
is a speculation that can only be solved by the powers of endurance of the Mexican people.

throughout the whole of this affair, presents a striking contrast to that of the Dictator. The answer of the commandant of San Diego, Don Ignacio Comonfort, to the offer of a bribe of \$100,000 and a General's commission, if he would surrender the castle, deserves a place in the records of noble actions. "Tell the Dictator," was his reply, "that the wealth of Indies could not purchase me, or induce me to stigmatize my name with the brand of traitor.' He backed this honorable sentiment with a discharge from the guns of the fortress, which soon sent the enemy to the right about.

Acapulco correspondent, there is reason to believe that immediate steps will be taken to secure the deposition of the usurper, and proclaim Don Juan Cevallos President of the Mexican republic. This gentleman, who bears a high character amongst his countrymen for political talent and devotion to their interests, is at present, or was until very recently, resident amongst us. A list of his cabinet has even been sent to us, and will be found in another column. It comprises names that have a title to the esteem and confidence of the Mexican people. It remains to be seen whether they will complete the good work commenced by Alvarez, and endorse by their approval the disinterestedness and patriotism of his acts.

ANOTHER NEW OPERA HOUSE. LANARGE AND HACKPEY IN THE FIRED.—The directors of the "Academy of Music," which is the name and style, according to the charter, of the new opera house on Fourteenth street and Irving place, will have a powerful rival in the new and splendi edifice now in process of erection on Broadway and Mercer street, the site of Metropolitan Hall. This build-ing is intended for an hotel, opera house, concert room and ball salcon. The grand salcon will be in the

and the great prima donna with the no less great prime tenore do arrive to inaugurate the Broadway opera house, it is very plain that all other opera houses will be at a It is certain that between Niblo and Hackett. the Fourteenth street house must go to the wall. There will be no audience left for it. The location of the La farge opera house is a capital one, just midway between the business and the fashionable world.

Naval Intelligence.

The sloop of war St. Marys arrived at Callao April 23

THE NEW STRAM FRIGATES.-Mr. George Steers, the

Threatened Occupation by French Troops

Progress of the Revolution in Mexico-Sant

We know of no passages in history, not even ed with the grossest indignity.

These despicable acts of vindictiveness were

The conduct of the revolutionary leaders

From the information forwarded to us by our

and ball saloon. The grand saloon will be in the rear of the hotel, with a spacious entrance from Broadway, and six entrances from Mercer street. The architect is Mr. Trimble, and it is purposed that this shall be the finest building of the kind in the world, and very much superior to anything in this country.

The new Lafarge opera house is without a leasee at present, but Mr. Hackett is negotiating with the proprietor for the lease. It is believed that the building as far as the opera house is concerned, will be finished by the first of November. Mr. Hackett states that Grisi and Mario have been positively engaged by him, and that they have secured places on the steamship which will leave Liverpool on the 9th August. Mr. Hackett also states that he offered \$22,500 per year for the opera house in Fourteenth street, which offer was rejected by the directors, who demanded \$25,000. They have since tendered it to Max Maretzek at an annual rental of \$30,000. Now, if Mr. Lafarge and Mr. Hackett agree upon terms

The frigate Constitution sailed from Valparaiso April for Coquimbo and Chineha Islands.

celebrated builder of the yacht America, has been appointed by Mr. Secretary Dobbin as constructor of the new steam frigato to be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mr. Steers has reported himself for duty, and will proceed with the work without delay.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE AMERICA. Reinforcement of the Baltic Flee

NO AUTHENTIC NEWS FROM THE DANUE Blockade of Greece by the Allies.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON TRANSYLVANIA. RUMOR OF DISSENSIONS IN PRUSSIA

DEFFAT OF THE IMPERIALISTS AT HONG KONG STATE OF THE MARKETS.

die.,

The America arrived in the bay about 7 o'c evening, but a schooner being in the way, she did no get into her dock until 10 o'clock.

The European War.

Some British steamers had approached the harbor'd
Sebastopol, and threw in a few bombs, but there was n
reply. A few ships would remain cruising before Sebas
topol, but the rest of the allied fleet went, some to th European coast and some to Asia.

THE BALTIC.
Sir Charles Napier's fiest had been reinforced by th
line of tattle ships Cumberland, Prince Regent, and th
French ship Austerlitz. Ten French ships had also re

cently joined the fleet.

The fleet sailed on the 5th May, it is supposed for the Gulf of Finland.

The weather was fine. The Norwegian navy was in Swedish waters.

THE DANUBE. From the Danube we are without any news on which

From the Danube and eliance can be placed.

It is said from Vienna, that the Russians have recalled it is said from before Silistria, but nothing con firmatory of this statement has been received by go

The report that the Russians intended to evacu made changes in Gortschakoff's plans, and strongly cen suring the great extent of the Russian lines. At Bucharest it was considered that Paskiewitch would

defend that city at any cost. lefend that city at any cost.

The Russians now propose to attack Silistria by wate
Greeks who can prove that they were not connect

with the recent conspiracy may remain at Con

A despatch says that Russia is posting a corps of 70,000 men on the frontiers of Bukowina and Transylvania. This will compel immediate steps on the part of

In Parliament, Lord ELLENDOROUGH called attention to the enormous expenses already incurred for the trans-port of troops—23,000,000 sterling.

The Duke of Newcastle replied that the money was

The Duke of Newcastle replied that the money was not yet all expended, and that the troops were healthy. Also, that Admiral Dunian' report of the bombardment of Odesja was received, and would be immediately pub-lished, but it did not differ from the council stay pub-Hished, but it did not differ from the newspaper accounts.
The Earl of Malmsbury was surprised to find the cause

of attack assigned entirely to the outrage on the flag of truce. He asked whether Odessa would have been bom-barded if the outrage had not been committed. The Duke of Newcastle refused to state the instruc-tions which the government had issued as to the proceedings of the war.

At Liverpool numerous troop ships were fitting out.

The great race for the Chester cup took place on Wednesday, and attracted a large field of horses. Captain Lane's horse Epaminondas was the winner, Indian Warrior second, and Acrobat third.

France.

The camp of 50,600 troops forming at St. Omer, is said to be destined for Finland, to co-operate with the Swedes. It will be conveyed at England's expense.

From Paris it is stated that the Emperor Napoleon has written to King Othe, commanding him to desist from adding Russia, and threatening to occupy Greece with French troops if this summons is not immediately attended to. 12,000 men are already detailed for the occupation.

Austria has also notified Greece of her intention to send troops unless order is kept.

Prussia.

General Waldersee is appointed Minister of War.

The answer recently returned from St. Petersburg to
the plans of pacification made in the middle of last
month is, in substance, that the present moment is not
a fitting time, but it is hoped that the future may be more

A sensation had been caused at Berlin by a rumor of dissensions between the King and Prince of Prussis, relative to the present war. The Prince is well known to The Prince has probably ceased to act as Military Governor of the Rhenish provinces and Westphalia.

Germany.

The Rothschilds are actively engaged in the attempt to raise a new loan for Austria at 75% per cent. mercial advices from St. Petersburg, of May 2, report the Neva full of broken ice, and the weather warmer. The supply of tallow was 10,000 casks above last year's

supply; half of it would be exported overland. on London had advanced to 35d.

The blockade of Greece by the allies is officially an-From Athens, the 2d May, it is reported that the

Chambers were dissolved.

The insurrection had been beaten at every point, although still energetically fostered by Russia.

Russian agents were busy inciting discontent in the island of Candia.

The Shah of Persia and King of Bokhara have concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive. The Journal of Constantinople, says Persia has now de-clared against Russia, and demands the restitution of

China.
Hong Kong dates are to the 25th March, and state that he imperial forces had been defeated, and those of Gen. Kang Chung deserted their colors.

Commercial Affairs LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Bank of England, on the 11th May, raised the minimum rate of discount to 5% per cent. Consols closed at 57% a 88. Dellars were quoted at 5s. 0%d., and cagles at 26s. 6d.

 Po.
 do. of '67-'68 Insp.
 110

 Pennsylvania Fives.
 78
 78

 Po.
 Bonds, 1877
 83

 Maryland Fives—Bonds.
 91
 91

 Virginia Fives—Bonds.
 93
 22

 Erie First Morigage
 100
 100

 Erie Second Mortgage—Convertibles.
 91 ½

 Erie Third Mortgage
 85

 Erie Convertibles.
 \$1

Mesers. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular of the 12th inst., says:—In the early part of the week there was decidedly more steadiness in cotton, and sales could be effected at higher rates, but the Bank of England having yesterday advanced the minimum rate of interest to 5% per cent, all the improvement is lost, and the market closes heavily at a decline of 5% on qualities below midding. The week's sales were 54,560 on agreeulation, and 7,570 were American) including 4,560 on agreeulation, and 7,570 for export. The following are the gobations.

1. IVERPOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

Mesers. Brown, Shipley & Co. say —The market is again active, at an advance of 2d. on wheat, Is on flour, and Is. on corn—a large business being done to day (Friday,) at the following quotations:—White wheat, Its. 4d. a 12s.; red, 10s. 4d. a 11s. 4d.; Western canal flour, 37s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 38s.; Ohio, 39s.; Canadian, 37s. 6d. a 38s. 6d.; sour, 33s. a 35s.; white corn, 39s. 6d.; mixed, 38s. 6d.; yellow, 39s.
The business was mostly for consumption speculation remaining quiet. The imports were small. The weather